

# Stage 4

grade 6



**in forō**

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## Stage 4 Derivatives

English Word	Definition	Latin Root and Meaning
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I) judicial \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence:

II) tradition \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence:

III) probate \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence:

IV) negotiate \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence:

V) mendacious \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence:

VI) insignia \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence:

VII) viaduct \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence:

## Stage 4 Vocabulary

NOUNS:

basilica \_\_\_\_\_  
 cēra \_\_\_\_\_  
 Graecia \_\_\_\_\_  
 turba \_\_\_\_\_  
 ānulus \_\_\_\_\_  
 negōtium \_\_\_\_\_  
 signum \_\_\_\_\_  
 canis \_\_\_\_\_  
 iūdex \_\_\_\_\_  
 leō \_\_\_\_\_  
 māter \_\_\_\_\_  
 mendāx \_\_\_\_\_  
 pater \_\_\_\_\_  
 pictor \_\_\_\_\_  
 tōnsor \_\_\_\_\_

VERBS:

## Ist Conjugation

accūsō, accūsāre \_\_\_\_\_  
 ambulō, ambulāre \_\_\_\_\_  
 cantō, cantāre \_\_\_\_\_  
 cēlō, cēlāre \_\_\_\_\_  
 intrō, intrāre \_\_\_\_\_  
 probō, probāre \_\_\_\_\_  
 stō, stāre \_\_\_\_\_

## IInd Conjugation

dēbeō, dēbēre \_\_\_\_\_  
 sedeō, sedēre \_\_\_\_\_

ADJECTIVES:

Graecus, a, um \_\_\_\_\_  
 probus, a, um \_\_\_\_\_  
 meus, mea, meum \_\_\_\_\_  
 tuus, tua, tuum \_\_\_\_\_

PRONOUNS:

ego \_\_\_\_\_  
 tū \_\_\_\_\_

ADVERBS:

cotīdiē \_\_\_\_\_  
 hodiē \_\_\_\_\_

INTERROGATIVES:

quis? \_\_\_\_\_ quid? \_\_\_\_\_  
 cur? \_\_\_\_\_ ubi? \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER:

ita vērō \_\_\_\_\_ minimē \_\_\_\_\_

## OTHER VERBS:

currit \_\_\_\_\_  
 discēdit \_\_\_\_\_  
 dūcit \_\_\_\_\_  
 trādit \_\_\_\_\_  
 capit \_\_\_\_\_  
 audit \_\_\_\_\_  
 venit \_\_\_\_\_

## Expression

ego negōtium agō \_\_\_\_\_

**CASES: REVIEW and NEW****Review:** Uses of the **NOMINATIVE** case: I) \_\_\_\_\_

II) \_\_\_\_\_

Uses of the **ACCUSATIVE** case: I) \_\_\_\_\_

II) \_\_\_\_\_

Use of the **ABLATIVE** case: I) \_\_\_\_\_

(Two types of Ablative Prep Phrases: \_\_\_\_\_)

The endings we expect to find in each CASE for each DECLENSION are:

**Nominative****Accusative****Ablative**

- a \_\_\_\_\_

- us \_\_\_\_\_

- um \_\_\_\_\_

- varies \_\_\_\_\_

Below are nouns with different endings. Write the case (nom, acc, abl) and number (sg or pl) on the line. If it can be more than one case or number, include all.

cēram \_\_\_\_\_ pātre \_\_\_\_\_ negōtiō \_\_\_\_\_

leōne \_\_\_\_\_ mātrem \_\_\_\_\_ dominum \_\_\_\_\_

turbā \_\_\_\_\_ ānulum \_\_\_\_\_ signum \_\_\_\_\_

iūdice \_\_\_\_\_ basilica \_\_\_\_\_ pictōrem \_\_\_\_\_

tōnsor \_\_\_\_\_ iūdicem \_\_\_\_\_ signō \_\_\_\_\_

nave \_\_\_\_\_ barbam \_\_\_\_\_ senem \_\_\_\_\_

linguam \_\_\_\_\_ tabernā \_\_\_\_\_ poētā \_\_\_\_\_

vinō \_\_\_\_\_ mercātōrem \_\_\_\_\_ sanguinem \_\_\_\_\_

canis \_\_\_\_\_ negōtium \_\_\_\_\_ sanguine \_\_\_\_\_

pecūniam \_\_\_\_\_ porta \_\_\_\_\_ mercātōre \_\_\_\_\_

pater \_\_\_\_\_ vinum \_\_\_\_\_ pictōre \_\_\_\_\_

argentāriō \_\_\_\_\_ hortum \_\_\_\_\_ ancillā \_\_\_\_\_





XV) nōn estis senēs. \_\_\_\_\_

XVI) mātērēs sunt pulchrae. \_\_\_\_\_

XVII) The wax tablet is in the basilica. \_\_\_\_\_

XVIII) The painter and the barber are near the shop. \_\_\_\_\_

XIX) You are prepared and good. \_\_\_\_\_

XX) I am happy and Roman. \_\_\_\_\_

**WHEN the Romans used “You and I” they put it in order of the pronouns: i.e. I and YOU. Now, if “You and I” are being...which form of the verb do we use? Think!**

XXI) You and I are honest. \_\_\_\_\_

XXII) You and I are Greek. \_\_\_\_\_

XXIII) You and I are Roman. \_\_\_\_\_

XXIV) You and I are prepared. \_\_\_\_\_

XXV) You and I are happy. \_\_\_\_\_

**SENTENCES**

**REMEMBER:** Normally we do not need a separate word to express 1st or 2nd Person.

The \_\_\_\_\_ tells us WHO is doing the action. This lesson, however, we will practice with our new PRONOUN vocabulary: EGO and TU.

**LABELS:** nom/S nom/PN acc/DO acc/OP abl/OP [Bracket Prep. Phrases]

I) ego basilicam intrō. \_\_\_\_\_

II) tū mendācem accusās. \_\_\_\_\_

III) pictor prope turbam sedet. \_\_\_\_\_

IV) pater ē villā discedit. \_\_\_\_\_

V) in forō cantāmus. \_\_\_\_\_

VI) iūdex probus in basilicā stat. \_\_\_\_\_

VII) ad leōnem meum ambulātis. \_\_\_\_\_

VIII) tū in turbā celās. \_\_\_\_\_

IX) in viā tuā currunt. \_\_\_\_\_

X) pecūniam debeō. \_\_\_\_\_

XI) ego sum probus. \_\_\_\_\_

XII) tū es mendāx. \_\_\_\_\_

XIII) Leonardus mātrem ad signum ducit. \_\_\_\_\_

XIV) Zoe et Rosa ē forō discedunt. \_\_\_\_\_

XV) ānulus magnus in villā sedet. \_\_\_\_\_

XVI) mercātor et tōnsor in tabernā labōrant. \_\_\_\_\_

XVII) ego et amīcus meus ad nāvem ambulāmus. (REMEMBER! English reverses the pronouns)

\_\_\_\_\_

XVIII) mendāx pecūniam debet. \_\_\_\_\_

XIX) tōnsor ānulum tradit. \_\_\_\_\_

XX) cur negōtium quaeris? \_\_\_\_\_

XXI) quis in basilicā cantat? \_\_\_\_\_

XXII) ubi sunt mercātor et vēnālīcius? \_\_\_\_\_

XXIII) quid est in picturā? \_\_\_\_\_

XXIV) ubi est iūdex? \_\_\_\_\_

XXV) ego et tū tabernam intrāmus. \_\_\_\_\_



**VERB FORMS (Ist Conjugation)**

What is a conjugation? \_\_\_\_\_

What is a "person"? \_\_\_\_\_

How many "persons" are there? \_\_\_\_\_

What are the English PRONOUN signals for each person?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Ist Conjugation:** Characteristic Vowel is "a" Principle Parts end in = - ō, - āre

List 10 Verbs that you remember that end in - **at**. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Singular		Plural	
cant <u>ō</u>	I sing, I am singing	cant <u>āmus</u>	We sing, We are singing
cant <u>ās</u>	You sing, You are singing	cant <u>ātis</u>	You all sing, You all are singing
cant <u>at</u>	He, she, it sings, is singing	cant <u>ant</u>	They sing, They are singing

How many words are in the **LATIN** verb? \_\_\_\_\_

How many words are in the **English** translation? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*What **VOWEL** is important? \_\_\_\_\_ How many times does it appear? \_\_\_\_\_

In **LATIN**, what ending tells you:

I sing? \_\_\_\_\_ We sing? \_\_\_\_\_ It sings? \_\_\_\_\_

You sing? \_\_\_\_\_ They sing? \_\_\_\_\_ You all sing? \_\_\_\_\_

**UNDERLINE** the ending of each verb and **TRANSLATE**.

I) probāmus \_\_\_\_\_ accūsās \_\_\_\_\_

II) laudō \_\_\_\_\_ spectātis \_\_\_\_\_

III) clamat \_\_\_\_\_ portant \_\_\_\_\_

**Conjugate and Translate:** stō, stāre celō, celāre intrō, intrāre



**IInd Conjugation**

Conjugating a IInd Conjugation Verb is VERY MUCH like conjugating the Ist Conjugation.

\*\*\*\*\* EXCEPT Characteristic Vowel is "e". Principle Parts end in = - eō, - ēre

List 5 verbs that you remember that end in - et. \_\_\_\_\_

Singular		Plural	
sed <u>e</u> ō	I sit, I am sitting	sed <u>e</u> mus	We sit, We are sitting
sed <u>e</u> s	You sit, You are sitting	sed <u>e</u> tis	You all sit, You all are sitting
sed <u>e</u> t	He, she, it sits, is sitting	sed <u>e</u> nt	They sit, They are sitting

LIST the endings for the IInd Conjugation. (Include the Characteristic Vowel).

\_\_\_\_\_                      \*\*\*\*\*What VOWEL is important? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_                      How many times is it used? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

In LATIN, what ending tells you:

I sit? \_\_\_\_\_                      We sit? \_\_\_\_\_                      It sit? \_\_\_\_\_  
 You sit? \_\_\_\_\_                      They sit? \_\_\_\_\_                      You all sit? \_\_\_\_\_

**UNDERLINE** the ending of each verb and **TRANSLATE**.

I) debemus \_\_\_\_\_                      habes \_\_\_\_\_  
 II) rideō \_\_\_\_\_                      videtis \_\_\_\_\_  
 III) respondet \_\_\_\_\_                      tenent \_\_\_\_\_

Conjugate and Translate: video, videre    teneo, tenere    rideo, ridere    habeo, habere

**REGULAR VERBS**

TRANSLATE by **Reading the ENDINGS.**

The **PERSONAL ENDINGS** for all present tense verbs are:

- **o = I**
- **s = You**
- **t = He, She, It**
- **mus = We**
- **tis = You (pl) / You all**
- **nt = They**

UNDERLINE the ending of the verb and TRANSLATE:

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| I) accūsō _____    | cantāmus _____  |
| II) sedētis _____  | ambulant _____  |
| III) intrās _____  | probat _____    |
| IV) videt _____    | stant _____     |
| V) dūcimus _____   | curris _____    |
| VI) dēbēs _____    | trādītis _____  |
| VII) audiunt _____ | cēlās _____     |
| VIII) sunt _____   | intrat _____    |
| IX) ambulō _____   | sumus _____     |
| X) sedent _____    | discēdunt _____ |
| XI) probāmus _____ | es _____        |
| XII) cēlāmus _____ | dēbētis _____   |
| XIII) labōrō _____ | secant _____    |
| XIV) rīdent _____  | tenēmus _____   |
| XV) clāmat _____   | numerātis _____ |
| XVI) dūcunt _____  | audimus _____   |

\*STAR any VOBS

Put a squiggly line under Ist Conjugation Verbs

CIRCLE IInd Conjugation Verbs

**ENGLISH to LATIN**

\*\*\*\*N.B. Which conjugation each verb belongs!! i.e. What VOWEL will you use??

I) We are shouting \_\_\_\_\_ You look around \_\_\_\_\_

II) He reads aloud \_\_\_\_\_ They are tasting \_\_\_\_\_

III) I am working \_\_\_\_\_ We are dining \_\_\_\_\_

IV) She is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ You all are holding \_\_\_\_\_

V) You are carrying \_\_\_\_\_ We owe \_\_\_\_\_

VI) They dine \_\_\_\_\_ He enters \_\_\_\_\_

VII) You all praise \_\_\_\_\_ They hold \_\_\_\_\_

VIII) I owe \_\_\_\_\_ I sing \_\_\_\_\_

IX) They are tasting \_\_\_\_\_ You are yelling \_\_\_\_\_

X) We are working \_\_\_\_\_ We are cutting \_\_\_\_\_

XI) You all are laughing \_\_\_\_\_ I am knocking \_\_\_\_\_

XII) It is standing \_\_\_\_\_ They see \_\_\_\_\_

XIII) We have \_\_\_\_\_ It is pleasing \_\_\_\_\_

XIV) He is counting \_\_\_\_\_ They are greeting \_\_\_\_\_

XV) They are singing \_\_\_\_\_ I am looking around \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*QUOT ANNŌS HABĒS?? \* \_\_\_\_\_ annōs habeō!\*

**REVIEW DRILL**Supply a **SUBJECT** for each verb below. TRANSLATE.**CHOICES:** ego tū a name(s) e.g. Caecilius or pueri

- I) \_\_\_\_\_ dormiō. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- II) \_\_\_\_\_ scribit. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- III) \_\_\_\_\_ salit. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- IV) \_\_\_\_\_ clamās. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- V) \_\_\_\_\_ respondēs. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- VI) \_\_\_\_\_ probō. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- VII) \_\_\_\_\_ surgit. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- VIII) \_\_\_\_\_ celant. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- IX) \_\_\_\_\_ audit. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- X) \_\_\_\_\_ intrās. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XI) \_\_\_\_\_ gustat. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XII) \_\_\_\_\_ laudō. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XIII) \_\_\_\_\_ sedent. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XIV) \_\_\_\_\_ laudat. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XV) \_\_\_\_\_ laborās. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XVI) \_\_\_\_\_ ambulat. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XVII) \_\_\_\_\_ sedeō. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XVIII) \_\_\_\_\_ dormis. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XIX) \_\_\_\_\_ venit. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XX) \_\_\_\_\_ ambulās. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XXI) \_\_\_\_\_ debent. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XXII) \_\_\_\_\_ exspectō. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XXIII) \_\_\_\_\_ accusat. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XXIV) \_\_\_\_\_ videt. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XXV) \_\_\_\_\_ cantō. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XXVI) \_\_\_\_\_ salutat. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_
- XXVII) \_\_\_\_\_ tenent. Translate: \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPOSITION**

Compose X Latin Sentences using the following words.

- Make the Pattern: *NOM/Subject -- ACC/Direct Object -- Verb*
- *Make sure to change the verbs to AGREE with your SUBJECT!*

ego	Metella	Quīntus	salutō, salutāre	portō, portāre
tū	taberna	amīcus	intrō, intrāre	cantō, cantāre
leō	ancilla	cibus	laudō, laudāre	habeō, habēre
nāvis	iānuā	ānulus	gusto, gustāre	videō, vidēre
mercātor	vīlla	vinum	exspectō, exspectāre	teneō, tenēre

I) \_\_\_\_\_

II) \_\_\_\_\_

III) \_\_\_\_\_

IV) \_\_\_\_\_

V) \_\_\_\_\_

VI) \_\_\_\_\_

VII) \_\_\_\_\_

VIII) \_\_\_\_\_

IX) \_\_\_\_\_

X) \_\_\_\_\_

**HERMOGENES Comprehension Questions**

**Responde Latine in tōtis sententiis.**

I) quid Caecilius in forō habet? \_\_\_\_\_

II) quis est in forō cum Caeciliō? \_\_\_\_\_

III) Hermogenes est \_\_\_\_\_.

IV) quid Hermogenes quaerit? \_\_\_\_\_

V) ubi est nāvis? \_\_\_\_\_

**Respond in English.**

VI) Explain the possible significance of the wax and the ring. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

VII) Translate lines 10 - 16: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**HERMOGENES Grammar Questions**

I. List 2 examples of Latin pronouns. \_\_\_\_\_

II. List 2 examples of a 1st person singular verb. \_\_\_\_\_

III. List 2 examples of a 2nd person singular verb. \_\_\_\_\_

IV. List 3 examples of different Ist Conjugation verbs. \_\_\_\_\_

V. List 2 examples of different IInd Conjugation verbs. \_\_\_\_\_

VI. List 2 examples of Noun/Adjective Pairs. \_\_\_\_\_

VII. List 2 examples of Interjections. \_\_\_\_\_

VIII. List 2 examples of Adverbs. \_\_\_\_\_

IX. List 3 different examples of a Prep + ABL. \_\_\_\_\_

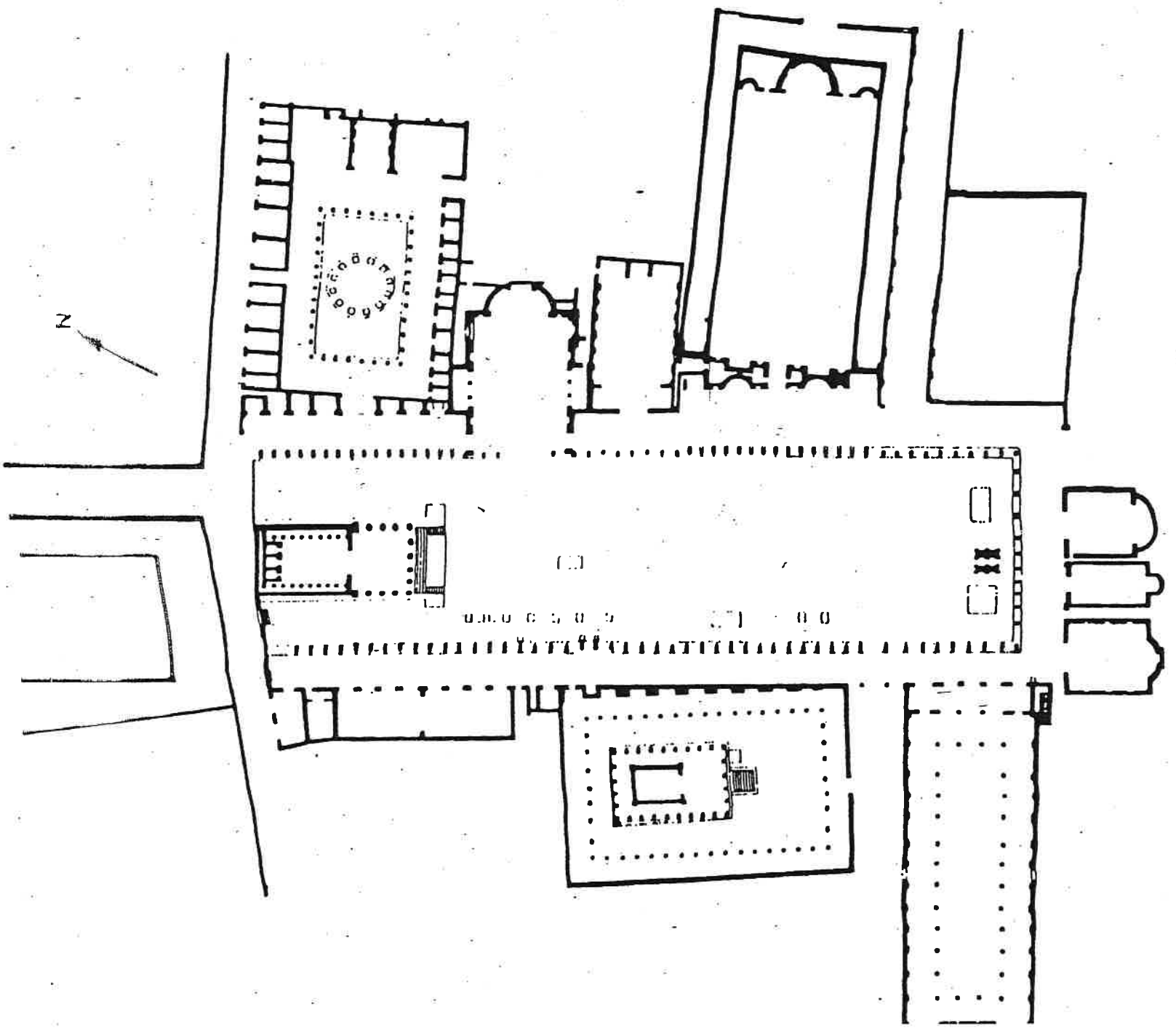
X. List 2 different examples of a Prep + ACC. \_\_\_\_\_

**Illustration**

Illustrate "**Hermogenes**" in cartoon form.

- Use Latin captions from the story.
- Use the "ego" and "tu" forms with the appropriate endings on the verbs.
- Minimum of 4 frames, use unlined paper.
- You may use clever stick figures.
- You may color if you wish.

XVIII



Forum

**CULTURE: The Forum**

I) Name **V** temples to be found in the Forum at Pompeii. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

II) What is a **colonnade**? \_\_\_\_\_

III) What is a **basilica**? \_\_\_\_\_

IV) What are **THREE official purposes** of the forum and its surrounding buildings?  
**WHERE** does each purpose take place?

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

V) Describe Eumachia. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

VI) Examine the pictures in this Stage. Write one notable point about VI of the pictures.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

VII) How did the people of Pompeii **share news**? \_\_\_\_\_

VIII) Define: "aedile" \_\_\_\_\_

"duoviri" \_\_\_\_\_

"pedestrian precinct" \_\_\_\_\_

IX) Examine the diagram of the Forum. Locate the following:

The table of weights and measures.      The Forum Baths.      Basilica.      The tribunal.  
Temple of Jupiter.      Temple of Lares and Penates.      Cloth Merchants' Meeting Hall



**REVIEW FOR TEST**

**I)** Study all Vocabulary, Derivatives, and Sententiae Antiquae.

**II)** Tell the **case** and **number** of these Latin words:

iudicem _____	leōne _____
basilica _____	ānulus _____
canis _____	signum _____
pātre _____	mendācem _____
tōnsōrem _____	negōtiō _____

**III)** What part of speech do we CONJUGATE? \_\_\_\_\_

What does it mean to CONJUGATE a verb? \_\_\_\_\_

What does “**person**” mean? \_\_\_\_\_

**IV) VOB**

Conjugate and Translate the IRREGULAR Verb of Being.

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

**V)** What is the PRONOUN signal in **English** for:

1st person sg \_\_\_\_\_ 1st person pl \_\_\_\_\_

2nd person sg \_\_\_\_\_ 2nd person pl \_\_\_\_\_

3rd person sg \_\_\_\_\_ 3rd person pl \_\_\_\_\_

**VI)** What are the **PRESENT TENSE personal endings** for all REGULAR Verbs in LATIN?

\_\_\_\_\_

With **REGULAR VERBS, 1st Conjugation** uses the characteristic vowel: \_\_\_\_\_

Conjugate and Translate: accusō, accusāre

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

**IInd Conjugation** uses the characteristic vowel: \_\_\_\_\_

Conjugate and Translate: debeō, debēre

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

**VII) Review PREPOSITIONS.**

**in + nouns in the ABL case:** \_\_\_\_\_ **(Place Where)**

in viā \_\_\_\_\_ in hortō \_\_\_\_\_

in mercatōre \_\_\_\_\_ in negotiō \_\_\_\_\_

on the lion \_\_\_\_\_ in the wax \_\_\_\_\_

in court \_\_\_\_\_ on mother \_\_\_\_\_

**ē, ex + nouns in the ABL case:** \_\_\_\_\_ **(Place From Which)**

ē culinā \_\_\_\_\_ ē tablinō \_\_\_\_\_

ē Graeciā \_\_\_\_\_ ē basilicā \_\_\_\_\_

ex ātriō \_\_\_\_\_ ex hortō \_\_\_\_\_

out of the street \_\_\_\_\_ from the bedroom \_\_\_\_\_

from the forum \_\_\_\_\_ out of the court \_\_\_\_\_

**ad + nouns in the ACC case:** \_\_\_\_\_

ad mercātōrem \_\_\_\_\_ ad iānuam \_\_\_\_\_

ad basilicam \_\_\_\_\_ ad iudicem \_\_\_\_\_

ad anulum \_\_\_\_\_ ad leōnem \_\_\_\_\_

toward the sign \_\_\_\_\_ at the road \_\_\_\_\_

toward father \_\_\_\_\_ at the country house \_\_\_\_\_

**prope + nouns in the ACC case:** \_\_\_\_\_

prope villam \_\_\_\_\_ prope pictōrem \_\_\_\_\_

prope mātrem \_\_\_\_\_ prope Graeciam \_\_\_\_\_

near father \_\_\_\_\_ next to the liar \_\_\_\_\_

next to the judge \_\_\_\_\_ near the study \_\_\_\_\_

**\*\*\*Remember - A Predicate Nominative can only come after a** \_\_\_\_\_

